

TOLLS FIGHT ENDS; HOUSE PASSES BILL

Senate's Amendment Quickly Accepted by a Vote of 216 to 71.

MEASURE NOW GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Underwood Again Denounces Repeal—Glass Repudiates Leaders Who Oppose It.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 12.—Concurring in the Norris-Simmons amendment to the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill, the House today voted "aye" to the long legislative battle which had waged since the President, early in March, asked Congress to repeal the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. The measure now goes to President Wilson for the approval he is expected to give it.

The House accepted, by a vote of 216 to 71, the bill as amended and passed by the Senate last night. Twenty Democrats voted against the administration, and the final action was preceded by an unusually bitter debate, in which a verbal assault upon the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, was made by Representative Carter Glass, a Democrat, from Virginia.

Mr. Underwood, in an anti-repeal speech, told the House that he regarded the Norris-Simmons amendment as meaningless and ineffective, but said that he would not seek to retard final passage of the bill, to which the majority seemed committed.

Mr. Underwood voted "aye" on the rollcall, although he had supported a few moments before an amendment offered by Representative Moss, of West Virginia, proposing to make more specific the intent of the country not to yield any of its rights in the canal.

Speaker Champ Clark, who helped Mr. Underwood lead the anti-repeal fight in the House, was absent to-day to deliver an address at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., of which he was once president.

Underwood Attacks Measure.
"I feel that the passage of this bill is one of the most unfortunate legislative acts that has ever happened in the history of the country," said Mr. Underwood. "I feel that the future rights, the future interests and the future prosperity of more than a hundred millions of people are at stake, and are being jeopardized in the passage of this bill."

"I am not going to resist the amendment, because I regard it as a declaration by the Senate of the principles I believe in. But I recognize that this declaration is not made effective, and it has not been attempted by those who passed it to make it effective, so as to protect the rights of the country."

Quoting the language of the Norris-Simmons amendment, Mr. Underwood asked: "What does it mean? Is not the original position occupied by the House that passed this bill far more honest, far more manly, far more courageous, when they refused to adopt a declaration of this kind and stood on the bald proposition of the committee making the report, that we had the right to discriminate in favor of our shipping, and that we would proclaim our right to the sovereignty over the canal zone?"

Mr. Underwood said that the Senate position, conceding everything in the House measure, cuts off our rights in the Canal Zone without recall, and then, to satisfy their conscience or faces, puts an apology in the bill as a proviso, throwing it out possibly as a sop to some of us who do not believe in the proposition, with the idea that we are sufficiently glib to be attracted by a negative declaration of this kind.

Gift Suggestions:
Sterling Silverware, 28 pieces, mahogany case, \$42.50; Sandrich Toys, \$25; Colgate Amber Antique Perfume, \$12.50; Coty's Stylized Extract, \$12.50; Brownie Set, \$25; Book Rest, \$6 to \$10; Leather Frames, \$8 to \$10; Party Case, \$25; 100-yr Dinner Set, Limoges China, \$150; Punch Bowl and Glass, \$35; Marble Statuary, \$54; Bronze Statuary, \$60; Alabaster Bowls for lighting purposes, \$24.98.

The Polo Game
Sport loving people are deeply interested in this King of Sports. There is a friendly rivalry between England and America not alone in sports, but in manufactures. Birmingham foreign buyers are now visiting the principal centres of England and other continental countries for merchandise that is not produced in our own country.

Excursions
Lake Hopatcong \$1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:30; Liberty St. 9:00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:37 a.m.
Mauich Chunk \$1.50
TO-MORROW
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:30; Liberty St. 9:30 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:47 a.m.
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

WRIGLEYS' SWEETMINT
BREATHE APPETITE DIGESTION
CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies scalp. Promotes hair growth. Prevents itching. Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

not believe in the proposition, with the idea that we are sufficiently glib to be attracted by a negative declaration of this kind.

Calls Bill American Surrender.

"I regard the passage of this act as a matter of unwisdom on the part of the two houses, as a dangerous surrender of American rights, as a proposition that never ought to have been considered in the houses and that should be sent to the court of arbitration to-day. But, recognizing the fact that I do not voice the sentiment of the majority of this House, and believing, as I always have, that the will of the majority should be written on the statute books, I do not propose to attempt to delay passage here."

Mr. Underwood, the Progressive leader, and Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, engaged in a lively colloquy with Mr. Glass, whose speech furnished about the only excitement of the day.

Mr. Underwood, taunting Mr. Glass, wanted to know if the Senate amendment could be called the "ungrudging measure" asked for by the President.

"Oh, no. This proceeding has been ungrudging; it has been astute," replied Mr. Glass. "And I want to say right here that I think the next campaign in this country ought to be a campaign to compel the Senate to legislate and quit talking so much."

"This Senate amendment does not amount to a thing. The President has not contended for an instant against a proposition of that sort. My understanding is that it meets with his acquiescence. There is nothing in the Senate amendment that controverts, or that is in any way at issue with, the original action."

"The President," suggested Mr. Underwood, "said we ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong."

"And I agree with the President," exclaimed Mr. Glass. "He said it because all nations of the earth think we are wrong."

"And you have tied a string to it as big as a ship's cable," declared Mr. Underwood.

"Informal Republican Dogma."

"I did not vote for exemption in the first place, and I am voting to repeal exemption now," Mr. Glass replied. "I think it is an informal Republican dogma of special privilege. And when you ask me to repudiate the Democratic platform, I say 'Yes.' I repudiate the Democratic platform, and I repudiate those men who wrote that heresy in the Democratic platform."

"Does the gentleman include in his repudiation the Secretary of State, who wrote the platform?" inquired Representative Ragland, Democrat, of South Carolina.

"I repudiate anybody who subscribed to that heresy, and the Secretary of State has not subscribed to it, unless he has changed his opinion since night before last."

"I am a Republican," said Mr. Mann. "but I honor both Democrats and Progressives as well as Republicans who have taken the American side of this issue, and I should prefer Democratic success or Progressive success in favor of the American principle rather than Republican success opposed to it, because, while I am a Republican, I am, before being a partisan, an American through and through."

"The issue will be carried to the polls in your district and mine. There is no escape from the proposition that the people are called upon to construe the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is up to the people now to construe this treaty that the rights of America for ages to come, for the generations yet unborn, shall be preserved to them and to us, or whether we surrender our rights."

"I vote for the amendment, leaving it to the American people to determine whether the Panama Canal belongs to the United States, which supports it, or to England, which uses it."

ADMIT ELECTION FRAUDS

Three of the Indicted Inspectors Plead Guilty.

Edward I. Stephenson, Abraham Greene and Edward H. Lown, indicted for fraud in the special election held on April 7 to authorize the holding of a constitutional convention, entered pleas of guilty yesterday before Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. It is presumed many of the twenty-eight under similar indictments will follow their example on Monday or Tuesday. On recommendation of Mr. Whitman, the three men were continued on bail of \$2,500 each to appear Tuesday for sentence.

Stephenson lives at 84 Bayside Place, Rockaway, and was an inspector in the 18th Election District of the 12th Assembly District. Greene lives at 609 East 12th st. and was an inspector in the 6th Election District. Lown was an inspector in the 13th Election District.

STILWELL SENTENCE LEGAL

Conviction of Ex-Senator for Bribery Is Upheld.

The conviction of former Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, of The Bronx, on a charge of bribery, for which he is now serving a sentence of not less than four years, was upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday.

Stilwell appealed on the ground that he did not have a fair trial, that prejudicial evidence was admitted wrongfully and that evidence in his favor was excluded. The charge against the former Senator was that he demanded \$3,000 from the president of the New York Bank Note Company to report a bill out of the Committee on Codes, of which he was a member.

"The objections are too numerous to be considered at length," said Justice McLaughlin in the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division. "It is sufficient to say that, after a careful examination of them, they did not, in my judgment, injure the defendant. The defendant had a fair trial, was justly convicted, and the judgment should be affirmed."

FELLS GIRL; STEALS \$150

Youth Robs Young Woman on Crowded 31st St. and Runs.

Twenty or more men and women stood by yesterday and watched a youth fell Miss Martha Ingram, a real estate collector, in East 31st st. snatch from her a bag containing \$150 and make his escape. After the thief had disappeared one of the bystanders yelled for the police.

Miss Ingram was on the way to her office, 343 East 31st st., and was passing No. 345 when the young man darted out of a hallway, threw her against an iron railing and grabbed her handbag. In the scuffle her assailant knocked her down, but Miss Ingram hung to the bag. Finally the handle broke and the thief got the purse and ran.

The money was part of the weekly collections of the Suburban Homes Company, which employs Miss Ingram. The police think they will find the thief.

SEES \$30,000,000 SURPLUS FOR U. S.

McAdoo Bases Estimate on Year's Receipts Mounting to \$733,000,000.

CUSTOMS PAYMENTS EXCEED EXPECTATION

Big Income Tax Shrinkage Leads Secretary to Issue Warning to Delinquents.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 12.—A surplus of \$30,000,000 in the revenue of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who places the ordinary receipts at about \$733,000,000 and the ordinary disbursements at \$703,000,000. In a formal statement given out this evening Mr. McAdoo says:

"I have gone carefully over the last estimate of ordinary receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and if all the assessments under the personal income tax are paid before June 30 the surplus will be probably \$30,000,000. It is very possible, however, that a large sum due for income taxes may not be paid until a few days after June 30, in which event the estimate will be reduced accordingly, as such payments will be credited to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915."

"Up to June 10 the Treasury has received more than \$275,000,000 from customs, and for the year it will probably reach \$281,000,000—an excess of \$21,000,000 over the original estimate."

Internal Revenue Decreases.

"The ordinary internal revenue receipts will probably be about \$231,000,000, a decrease of about \$1,000,000 from the original estimate."

"The additional internal revenue receipts, comprising the corporation excise tax for two months of the year and the corporation and personal income tax for ten months of the year, will probably amount to about \$75,000,000. The total assessments to date against corporations is between \$45,000,000 and \$44,000,000, about \$2,000,000 in excess of the estimate. The personal income tax assessments to date are \$30,750,000, which is \$23,250,000 less than the estimate. The total assessments on corporations and individuals will be at least \$75,000,000."

"It should be remembered in this connection that the personal income tax under the law was collected for only ten months of the last calendar year."

"The miscellaneous receipts will probably be about \$55,000,000, a decrease of about \$3,000,000 below the estimate."

Expenses a Million Higher.

"The ordinary disbursements of the government are now estimated at \$703,000,000, a little more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the original estimate."

"Summing up, the total ordinary receipts are estimated at about \$733,000,000 and the total ordinary disbursements at \$703,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus for the fiscal year of about \$30,000,000. As stated above, some of the personal income tax receipts may not be received until early in July, and this will proportionately cut down the above surplus."

"The department is convinced that many liable to the income tax have failed to make returns, and that many have made inaccurate returns. Active steps will be taken to discover all evasions of the law, and a large additional amount of income tax will undoubtedly be collected from those delinquents."

DEFENDS CHURCH TO LAST

Father Evers Gains More Time from City.

"It is not proper to tear down a Court of God to build up a court of man," said Father Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, at Duane and City Hall Place, speaking before the Board of Estimate yesterday, against immediate action to approve the taking of the land for the new court house site.

Father Evers wanted the board to delay action until the return of Cardinal Farley from Rome. Controller Prendergast, President McAneny and other members of the board assured the priest that every consideration would be given to the parish, and if it was found impossible to save the building in its present site another site in the immediate vicinity would be obtained. It was decided to grant a two weeks' postponement and further consideration was put over until June 28.

President McAneny pointed out that the immediate acquisition of the land would save the city some \$200 a day in interest.

NO PAY BOOST FOR MARSHALL OR CLARK

Democratic Senators Kill Salary Increases for Vice-President and Speaker.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 12.—Democratic Senators did not hesitate which way to turn today when they were confronted with the dilemma of increasing the salaries of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House \$5,000 a year, in lieu of the usual appropriation of \$15,000 for automobiles. The amendment was offered to the legislative appropriation bill by Senator McCumber, who exclaimed: "I want to get back to the days of Jeffersonian simplicity, by paying salaries and not automobiles. The Vice-President ought to have this increase in salary. Let us pay it, instead of buying him an automobile."

Sensor Kern, the majority leader, charged the Republicans with bad faith. "You know this increase will never be approved by the other house," he said. "If we adopt it, the provision for automobiles will be lost."

Sensors Townsend and McCumber agreed that the House provision should increase the salaries added, so that one or the other could be approved in conference, but this did not meet with the approval of the Democrats.

"The people don't want high salaries," said Senator Shaforth. "It is inconsistent with the ideals of a republic to pay huge salaries."

When the text came the Democrats voted against the Republican proposal to increase the salaries of the Democratic Vice-President and Speaker. Republicans generally supported it.



WILLIAM G. SHARP
(Photo by Clinch.)

SHARP NAMED FOR MISSION TO FRANCE

Ohio Representative Nominated by Wilson to Succeed Myron T. Herrick.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 12.—Representative William G. Sharp, ranking member of the Ohio delegation in Congress, was nominated by the President to-day to be Ambassador to France to succeed Myron T. Herrick, who, it is reported here, will enter the Senatorial race in Ohio.

Mr. Sharp had the endorsement of the entire Ohio delegation.

The selection of Mr. Sharp for a diplomatic post came up when the President was casting about for a suitable man to take the Ambassadorship to Russia, but he was eliminated from consideration for that mission because of his activities in the passport dispute.

The story of the hungry and thirsty man who began by asking to be made Secretary of State and ended by begging for an assistant janitorship has been repeated by William Graves Sharp. He was first thought of as a possible Minister to Belgium at a time when there was some opposition to the appointment of Brand Whitlock. A fortnight later he was put forward as a suggested substitute for the unhappy Mr. Pindell, of Peoria, as Ambassador to Russia.

Senator Pomerene was Mr. Sharp's sponsor on that occasion, but there were intimations that the Russian government might not welcome Mr. Sharp, because he had been conspicuous in demanding and voting for abrogation of the treaty with that country. Besides, Governor Cox of Ohio had a bitter feud with him and used his influence against the selection. Now, however, Mr. Sharp gets a better appointment than either of the other missions would have been.

Mr. Sharp was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio, on March 14, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and high school. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1881, and began the practice of law in Ohio. For one term he was Prosecuting Attorney in Lorain County, and then he retired from the bar to become a manufacturer of pig iron and chemicals, in which business he amassed a fortune.

Mr. Sharp was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1892, a candidate for Congress in 1899 and a Representative in the 61st, 62d and 63d Congresses. He was married in 1895 to Miss Lillian M. Clough, and has five children.

HOMESICK WOMAN LEAPS FROM LINER

Embraces Brother on the Mauretania, Then Jumps Into the Sea—Would-Be Rescuer Hurt.

Grieving because she had to leave her native Sweden, Elma Spuk, twenty-seven years old, clasped her seventeen-year-old brother in a last embrace, climbed the rail of the speeding Mauretania last Sunday noon, jumped into a heavy sea and was drowned. Her body was not found.

Several passengers shouted to a sailor, who threw over a lifebuoy and ran to the bridge. By the time the propellers were stopped and sent racing full speed astern the Mauretania had gone about a mile from where the girl had jumped.

As soon as he heard the cry, W. T. Hughes, the first officer, had the emergency lifeboat over the side, with eight men aboard, and waited only for the flyer to get back near where Miss Spuk had gone under. Before the boat got clear, however, a dangling block hit Lieutenant Hughes a hard blow on the head, stunning him and cutting a four-inch gash across his forehead. Blinded through his cut, Hughes kept at his work for an hour, and was exhausted when hauled up with his mates to the promenade deck. Dr. B. Sydney Jones, the ship's surgeon, took seven stitches in his forehead.

Miss Spuk was for seven years employed in the family of Gus Berner, of 27 West 127th st. Another brother, Charles, now visiting in Sweden, was employed by the National Park Bank.

**Last Sunday \$3
Excursion
of the season to
Washington**

Sunday, June 14, via
Royal Blue Line.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
READING AND
BALTIMORE & OHIO RR'S.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday. Returning leave Washington 4 P. M.
Tickets now on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals, 345, 374, 378, 1440, 2081 Broadway, 7 Courtland St., N. Y. 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn. Sale limited.

MILITIA TO WORK REGULARS' BIG GUNS

Field Artillery Will Have Ten Days' Practice at Tobyhanna, Penn.

NO FUNDS; INFANTRY TO BE LEFT BEHIND

Lack of Appropriation Forces Use of Federal Equipment—Officers' School Assured.

Although not enough money has been appropriated by the state for a regular military encampment, some joy was passed out at national guard headquarters yesterday when it became known that the federal government would take the field artillery of the state down to Tobyhanna, Penn., for ten days' work with field guns.

Colonel R. F. Walton, in charge of headquarters, explained that out of the limited appropriation encampments for the coast guard, the artillery and a school for officers had been arranged.

One battalion of field artillery at a time will go for a ten days' encampment to Tobyhanna, starting July 16 and finishing August 24, when the four battalions have had their summer practice.

Under the customary regular army economy there will be no need of transporting full equipment to Tobyhanna. Tonight a full battalion of regular artillery under Major Sumner, who started to hike from Fort Myer, Va., June 1, will arrive there. For a time the regulars will show how field pieces should be handled, and militia artillery officers from all Eastern states will be pupils. This school period starts June 16 and lasts fourteen days. After that the officers are expected to know something about handling their own artillery, and the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge will begin July 16, when the state artillery arrives.

Each battalion reaches Tobyhanna and will find a camp already laid out and equipped. The only cost to the state will be for shrapnel. Transportation will be paid by the government.

The first to go will be the 1st Battalion of the 2d Field Artillery of Brooklyn, under Colonel George A. Wingeat. Its encampment lasts from July 16 to July 20. It will be followed by the 2d Battalion, which will stay until August 4. Then the 2d Battalion of the 1st Field Artillery, under Colonel E. H. Rogers, will take up its ten-day period of instruction, followed by the 1st Battalion, two batteries of which are upstate.

In this way it is hoped to give the artillery sufficient instruction, a battalion at a time, using the regulars' equipment. No hope of giving the infantry an encampment seems to be entertained.

The state school for officers at Peekskill will begin the latter part of August.

Argue Watchcase Trust Suit.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Final argument in the action of the federal government to have the Keystone Watchcase Company declared a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was heard here to-day in the United States District Court. Attorneys for the government asked that it be restrained from conducting a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of watchcases.

WARN CARELESS MASTERS

Redfield Against Leniency to Reckless Navigators.

Washington, July 12.—Carelessness of vessel captains in handling their craft will not be tolerated hereafter by the Department of Commerce, Secretary Redfield so indicated to-day in a letter to the head of the steamboat inspection service, calling attention to the recent grounding of the steamer Iniquity in the Hudson River, for which the captain is said to have received a thirty days' suspension of his license. The Secretary is convinced that the punishment often meted out to vessel captains who are in accidents is insufficient for the gravity of the offense.

"If there is no law to the contrary in the case," said Mr. Redfield, "I should say that this captain, if he had passengers on board at the time of this accident, should have had his license suspended at least for the season on its being proven that he had run at usual speed at night in a fog."

WALL ST. LOOKS FOR RATE DECISION DAILY

Much Misapprehension Exists Regarding Demands of Railroads, It Is Said.

Wall Street believes that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the fifty-two Eastern railroads for a rate increase is imminent. Some reports that have reached the financial district from Washington say that the commission will make known its findings to-day after the close of the stock market, while other rumors were that no announcement would be made until late on Monday.

Whenever the decision is announced its importance will transcend anything that has taken place in the business world for some time. The Supreme Court's decision in the Shreveport case, even though it be far-reaching in its effect, has been minimized to some extent by the coming freight rate ruling.

Much of the business depression, which President Wilson has characterized as psychological, has been due to the holding back by the railroads in making their seasonal equipment and rail purchases until they knew whether they would be allowed higher rates. In the event the increase is granted it is expected there will follow immediately a boom in the iron and steel industry, with the resulting employment of many laborers now out of work.

In the lay mind, and even in the minds of many in the financial district who ought to be acquainted with the facts, there appears to be an impression that the advance in rates which the Eastern classes are seeking is a flat 5 per cent increase. This is not the case. In general, except in the specifically exempted classes, the carriers asked for an increase of 5 per cent where the rate was \$1 or more, but where the rate was less than \$1 the increase requested was 5 cents, not 5 per cent, with the result that on many small charges the increase desired ranges from 18 per cent to 30 per cent.

The average revenue from freight in the territory covered by the petitioning railroads, which includes the section north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, is approximately \$800,000,000 a year, and it is estimated that in this section there are about 40,000,000 people.

In 1910 the Interstate Commerce Commission passed adversely upon an applica-

tion of the Eastern railroads for a 10 per cent advance, and a second application was made on May 14, 1913. In asking for a reopening of the case the roads reduced their demand in many instances one-half. For some classes of tonnage, including anthracite, no increase was asked. It may be that the coal roads will be forced to reduce existing rates. This question is still before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and hearings have been conducted separately.

B. WINTHROP GETS VERDICT FOR B. & M.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Refused to Pay \$50,000 Notes, Saying Funds Were Not Provided.

Boston, Mass., June 12.—A verdict of \$51,085 against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company was ordered returned to-day by Judge McLaughlin in the Superior Court in the suit of Beekman Winthrop and others, for \$50,000, to recover eight notes for \$50,000.

A. R. Tisdale, attorney for the railroad, admitted the notes. They were made on February 3, 1912, payable in one year at 6 per cent at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York. When payment was demanded, J. P. Morgan & Co. replied that the firm had no funds with which to pay the notes.



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You never drank coffee that tastes better than KAFFEE HAG. Try it iced during the hot months.

IN THE BEAN
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